Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/08/17: CIA-RDP80-00809A000600310397-7

CLASSIFICATION

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

Yugoslavia

DATE OF

INFORMATION

COUNTRY SUBJECT

Medical - Kala azar

1948

HOW

PUBLISHED Book DATE DIST.

J.3 May 1950

WHERE

PUBLISHED

Belgrade

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

PUBLISHED

Oct 1948

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Serbo-Croatian

REPORT NO.

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SPECIES OF PHLEBOTOMUS WHICH TRANSMITS KALA AZAR IN YUGOSLAVIA

Prof Dr Cedomir Simic Belgrade

Literature dealing with the phlebotomus which transmits kala azar in our country is very scanty, and what is available refers mainly to Macedonia and to material collected before the war.

However, the rapid increase of kala azar at the beginning of 1943 and the discovery of a large number of incidences in Serbia by the end of 1945 brought the carrier problem to the attention of our epidemiologists. In 1947, we began a systematic study of the phebotomus, with the object of discovering the carrier of kala azar in Macedonia, Southern Serbia, and Kosmet. Over 12,000 phlebotomus specimens were collected and examined during the period from 1 July to 1 September. Special care was devoted to examination of these insects. Stables, field closets, deserted buildings, bunkers, grottoes, and similar places, as well as dwellings were searched.

We found eight species of phlebotomus in Macedonia and six in Serbia and Kosmet. These were Phlebotomus papatasii, P. chinensis, P. nov spec, P. perniciosus var. tobbi P. parroti, P. sergenti or P. caucasicus, and P. minutus. The spread and proportion of these species differed according to various areas.

Based on the data at our disposal, we can conclusively state that the following species of phlebotomus carry kala azar in the areas we have investigated to date: P. major in Southern Macedonia, P. chinensis and P. nov. sp. in Northern Macedonia and Serbla south of Vranje, and P. nov. sp, in other parts of Serbia.

Tests are in progress on the phlebotomus found in Northern Serbia, Montenegro, and Dalmatia.

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